BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1863. NO. 272.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—The New York *Daily News*, of the 14th, received here, says the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections are in doubt. The *News* believes both States have gone for the Democrats by seven thousand.

The Washington *Star* says that on Saturday Stuart crossed Robertson's river and captured nearly all of the 196th New York and 15th Michigan; but they made a charge and recaptured nearly all. Kilpatrick lost 150 in Sunday's fight. The report that Meade was compelled to destroy a large amount of commissary stores on Sunday is untrue. The *Star* says the idea held out by sensation reports that Meade was retreating precipitately to Washington under pressure of Lee following with an immense army, is erroneous, as all know who are aware how deliberately Meade is changing his front to guard against any possible surprise from Lee, should he attempt a flank movement. Meade's army has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock followed by Lee, who is in great force a half mile from the Southern bank of the river.

Five hundred wounded in the fight of Saturday and Sunday have reached Washington and 600 sick. The *Star* of Tuesday evening, the latest, says the skillful manœuvre by which Meade has checkmated his astute adversary without loss of any sort to any approachable extent, and placed himself on the other side of Jordan, and in a position which he prefered, to accept battle, seems to have considerably bothered the rebels. The change of positions made by the Federal army has been effected without the slightest confusion, and the stores destroyed or left behind would not make a car load.

From Rosecrans army things are unchanged, except that Bragg had removed his artillery from Lookout where he had ten pieces, and appears to have withdrawn a portion of his forces. On the 5th Bragg threw 150 shells, wounding three men and killing a horse. Wheeler destroyed between 200 and 300 wagons in Sequatchie Valley, thirty of which were loaded with ammunition, the remainder with clothing and supplies. Several hundred mules run off and many were shot. At last accounts Wheeler was retreating to the interior with heavy losses of men and artillery. With the assistance of reinforcements already arrived, movements will soon be made to drive the enemy from the front of Chattanooga. Rosecrans is well supplied with every thing but clothing and blankets. Weather cold and great suffering among the troops.

Roddy crossed the Tennessee river on Thursday, with one thousand men and made off in the direction of Winchester. Procter has sent a force to intercept him.

The Rebels had a great fight among themselve on Monday in front of Chattanooga. Six hundred were killed and wounded; deserters confirm this.

Charleston dates to Oct. 9th says on the night of the 6th, the rebels exploded a torpedo under the bow of the *Ironsides*, throwing a great volume of water on board, putting out all the fires, killing Ensign Howard and wounding two men. No damage to the vessel. The person who had charge of the torpedo was captured.

New Orleans dates of Oct. 3d says that at the fight at Morgonsea, on the Mississippi, on the afternoon of the 29th, the Federals were repulsed and driven to the river. Loss reported at between fifteen hundred and two thousand. Franklin has gone towards New Siberia, or Smellonsville, with the 13th and 19th army corps. Bloody work may be expected.

Cairo dates, Oct. 13th, says fighting is reported on the railroad east of Memphis on the 11th. Result unknown.

Stock market, Tuesday, greatly excited. Gold opened at 152 5-8, then reached 156 and afterwards fell to 152 1-2.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.—Gen. Beauregard, accompanied by Gen. Pierre Soule and staff, viewed the troops of Gen. Taliaferro's Division, on James Island, this morning. The display was magnificent and the troops presented an imposing appearance. The length of the line was about three miles. The banners of many of the regiments were covered with inscriptions of names of battles in which they had been engaged.

Our batteries are firing about as usual to-day.—The enemy are quiet and making no reply. It is rumored that the Yankees refuse the Frenchmen outside permission to communicate.

Movements of President Davis.

ATLANTA, Oct. 15.—President Davis returned here last night from the Army of Tennessee. He remains here to-day. It is understood that there will be a change made in the Army of Tennessee. He leaves to-night for Mississippi by a special train.

The telegraph lines are working only to Dalton to-day.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.—Two French war vessels arrived off the bar to-day and signified their desire to communicate with the city. The French Consul will probably visit them to-morrow morning.

Capt. Howley and crew, seven men, in small boats, were drowned this morning in the harbor.

Firing from our batteries continues slowly. No response from the enemy.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Oct. 16.—A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point this morning with dispatches for Commissioner Ould and mails, but neither prisoners nor passengers, except two Chaplains.

Heavy rains have fallen here to-day. What effect, if any, the rain may have on military operations in Northern Virginia, should it have extended in that direction, remains to be seen All reports from that quarter are of a most encouraging character.

The bill to suppress gambling finally passed the Legislature. It is reported the gamblers of this city will close their banks and migrate.

From General Lee's Army.

RAPPAHANNOCK BRIDGE, Oct. 14, (via Gordonsville, Oct. 15.)—The bridge is badly burnt. The ruins are still mouldering. Rapid firing was heard here during the day in the direction of Warrenton.—There was a cavalry skirmish at Catlett's Station on Tuesday. The enemy were fleeing, and our cavalry surrounded a body of Yankee dismounted cavalry acting as sharpshooters, at Jefferson, on Tuesday, wounding several and taking over three hundred prisoners. More prisoners are coming in.

The country from Culpeper C. H. to this point is desolated. The negroes are all carried off, and most of the houses are untenanted and pulled to pieces to build Yankee huts.

The battle field about Brandy Station is littered with dead horses.

Botts is again paroled to appear at Richmond.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD.—The Greensboro' "*Way of the World*" says:

We learn from one of our Danville exchanges that a train passed over some fifteen miles of this road, one day last week, on a trial trip; and that the company expects to commence running a regular daily train to Reidsville about the first of November.

We second the wish of our Danville friend, that the whistle of the Robt. E. Lee may soon wake up the natives of Greensboro'.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY IN EAST TENNESSEE.—A telegram to the Lynchburg *Republican* says that the Yankees attacked our forces under Gen. Williams, near Blue Springs, Tenn., eight miles beyond Greenville, in overwhelming force, on Saturday last. The fight continued during the day, our troops making the most stubborn resistance. At evening the enemy made three distinct charges upon our position, each of which was handsomely repulsed with heavy loss to him. Our loss during the day did not exceed 150. A second dispatch says:

Information having been received by Gen. Williams that a brigade of Yankees, consisting of four cavalry regiments, under Col. Foster, was moving upon his rear, he quietly withdrew his brigade, under cover of night, and at daybreak Sunday morning he attacked and charged Foster, four miles from Greenville, and, though greatly inferior in numbers, cut through successfully, completely routing them before the enemy's pursuing force could come up and help.

The enemy pressing upon our rear in the evening we halted and again repulsed him, some three miles this side of Rheatown. We lost no stores or arms—even the last of the beef cattle was brought out in safety. Our forces are now in position to give the enemy another trial.

CHATTANOOGA.—We have papers from Atlanta of the 13th, but they contain nothing in the way of news from Chattanooga. Both sides seem to be preparing for the next battle, which may take place to-morrow, next week, or next Spring. No one can tell. We must be patient and hope that all will be well when the hour of trial does come.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR MEMPHIS—THE CONFEDERATES SUCCESSFUL.

[OFFICIAL DISPATCH.]

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 13, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper:—The following dispatch has just been received from Brig.-Gen. Chalmers:

BYHALIA, Oct. 12.—We have torn up the railroad in four places and attacked Collierville yesterday morning. Gen. Sherman with a part of Smith's brigade *en route* for Corinth arrived as we did. We drove the enemy into their fortification, burned their camp, with considerable stores, and thirty wagons. We brought off 20 wagons, took five colors and 104 prisoners.

Our loss is about 50 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was very heavy. Prisoners report that Gen. Smith and Col. Anthony were killed.

Reinforcements coming from Germanton and Layfayette, we retreated.

(Signed,) J. C. CHALMERS.
(Signed,) J. E. JOHNTSON,

[The Colliersville alluded to is doubtless a station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about 25 miles from Memphis.]

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THIS District, Messrs. ARRINGTON and TURNER, will address their fellow-citizens at the places and times following:

Monday,	26th October,	Rolesville,	Wake.
Tuesday,	27th "	Busbee's,	"
Wednesday,	28th "	Barney Jones',	"
Thursday,	29th "	Lashley's X Roads,	"
Friday,	30th "	Green Level,	"
Saturday,	31st "	Law's,	"

Mr. Turner will address the people of Raleigh and vicinity in the Court House on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th October. Oct 13-td

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PRODUCERS OF THE 5th Congressional District that from and after the 15th inst., the Produce tax will be received at all the depots in said District. Farmers are requested to aid the public service by promptly bringing in their Tithe, especially wheat, which is now much needed by the army. Agents are authorized to contract with millers for grinding the Tithe wheat, by which means the point of delivery is brought nearer the producer. Corn in the ear will not be received before the 1st of November, and shelled corn not sooner than the 1st of January next.

C. B. HARRISON,
Capt. & P. Q. M. 5th Con. Dis. N. C.
Oct 14-3w
Hillsboro Recorder and Standard copy 6 times.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 12-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:
[Signed] JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:
[Signed] P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Oct 16-1m

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE,
Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November,

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 16-tnov11 Surgeon General North Carolina.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM the War Department, persons liable to Conscription will be assigned, at the Camp of Instruction, to regiments of their choice, in Generals Lee or Bragg's army, until further orders.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. Oct 16-1w

ATTENTION, CO. A.

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO APPEAR at Nash Square, (Tucker's old Field,) next Saturday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock to receive marching orders. Each man will bring his blanket and three days' cooked rations. Every member is required to attend and those who do not come will be sent for.

By order of the Colonel,
S. WALTER SCOTT,
Oct. 16-2t* Capt. Co. A, 1st Reg. N. C. M., H. D.

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:
P. E. HINES,
Oct 10 2aw1m Medical Director.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 8th, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, NO. 2 COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,
will meet at the town of Smithfield, in Johnston County, on Monday, the 19th of October.

Kinston, in Lenoir, Wednesday, the 21st.

Kenansville, Duplin, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th.

Clinton, in Sampson on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th.

Wilmington, in New Hanover, on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th of October,

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 9-t30 Surgeon General.

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to the office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT,
Oct 8-1m Col. Com'd'g Post.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers,
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summersville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 28-t30 Surgeon General.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PIANOES FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO VERY GOOD PIANOES.
Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Oct 16-5t* Hillsboro Street, Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE TOWN of Henderson. Two acres of land attached and necessary out-buildings, nearly new. Another residence in the same town, with 15 acres attached. Apply early. Address me at Kittrell's Depot.

Oct 15-1w C. B. RIDDICK.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL FIFTY BALES COTTON IN THE town of Henderson, well stored and in perfect order. Also 69 bales in South Carolina, well stored and in the safest part of the State, and also in excellent condition. Address me at Kittrell's Depot and apply early.

Oct 15-1w C. B. RIDDICK.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST PRINTING ESTBLISHMENTS in the State, consisting of a No. 4 Washington Press complete; an Empire Job Press, capable of making 1,500 impressions per hour; 250 pounds Long Primer; 300 pounds Brevier, and sixty pounds Nonpareil, together with some 50 Fonts of Newspaper and Job Type; a fine Imposing Stone; 4 double Stands with racks; Standing Galleys, Slide Galleys, Wood and Brass Galleys, Imposing and Job Sticks, Chases, Furniture, &c.—in fact a complete office, nearly new, having been in operation only a few months previous to the breaking out of the war, and has not been in use since then, can be purchased cheap by early application to JOHN NICHOLS,
Oct 13-tf Raleigh, N. C.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE SIXTY-THREE BALES COTton, stored at Raleigh, N. C. Apply to
P. HENNEBERRY,
Oct 13-10t* Windsor, N. C.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to
L. W. PECK,
Oct 1-20t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.
RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT the price of Gas will be $20 per thousand feet.
Oct 16 tnov WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

CONFEDERATE TAXES DUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested that I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving the Confederate Taxes, viz:

At Busbee's on Monday the 9th of November next.
At Hood's Tuesday the 10th day of November next.
At Wakefield, Wednesday the 11th day of November next.
At Rolesville, Thursday the 12th day of November next.
At Forestville, Friday the 13th day of November next.
At Dunnsville, Saturday the 14th day of November next.
At Raleigh, from Monday the 16th to Saturday the 21st of November next.
At Banks', Monday the 23d day of November next.
At Barney Jones', Tuesday the 24th day of November next.
At Lashley's Cross Roads, Wednesday the 25th day of November next.
At Green Level, Thursday the 26th day of November next.
At Morrisville, Friday the 27th day of November next.
At Laws', Monday the 30th day of November next.
At Oak Grove, Tuesday the 1st of December next.
At G. W. Thompson's, Wednesday the 2nd day of December next.

The list will be open for examination at my office from the 5th to the 20th of October, during which time appeals may be taken in writing, presenting the particular matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of inequality or error. All appeals will be received, heard and determined at the same place from the 20th to the 30th of October. Persons neglecting to pay at the times and places appointed, will be liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount of their taxes.

The assessors will also attend at the times and places of receiving the taxes, for the purpose of receiving returns of all agricultural productions taxed in kind, which will be ready for market at the time, viz: Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, cured Hay and Fodder, Sugar, Molasses made of cane, Cotton, Tobacco, Peas, Beans, and Ground-peas.

Returns will also be received of the value of all neat Cattle, Horses, Mules, not used in cultivation, and Asses owned by each person on the first of November next. Also the value of all Beeves sold since the 24th April last to the 1st November next.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Oct 10-10t Collector for Wake County.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf P. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf. Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE,
Executor to the will of [illegible] Blake, Dec'd.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWENTY LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be upon save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square built and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's line. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19 1m* MARTIN HIATT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them. Sept 21-1m

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards. } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

NOTICE.

HAVING, AT AUGUST SESSION OF WAKE County Court, taken out Letters of Administration upon the estate of the late Emma E. Hunter, I will sell at public Auction, at Spring Hill, near Raleigh, on Saturday the 17th inst., the property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c., &c. Immediately thereafter, on the same day, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell all her Household and Kitchen Furniture. The sale at Spring Hill will begin at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Terms made known on day of sale.
SION H. ROGERS,
Oct 9-td Administrator.

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 5-1m Graham, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.
H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer,
Standard copy

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SEVERAL *GOOD* BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—Constant employment and the highest wages will be paid. Apply to R. H. ROUNDTREE.
Oct 5-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance. All advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for each insertion.

To Printers.

One or two Printers can find steady employment in this office by immediate application. None but good, steady Printers need apply. The highest wages will be paid.

The War.

The war lags. Not a ten thousand men have been killed and wounded for the last two weeks and the people are getting awfully "bored" On the street corners they begin to talk of dulness, and the "last man and last dollar" gentry scarcely come on the streets at all, so disgusted are they with the want of interest in the operations of the war. True, some ten thousand or more braves were crippled and slain at Chickamauga, but that is nearly a month ago, and the *faithful* are dying with *ennui*. The war, altogether, has been too tame, the conquests are too few, and the long lists of killed and wounded are too meagre for those braggarts who promised to do all the fighting but who have not yet found it convenient to draw a sword in the conflict.

At Chattanooga nothing is doing beyond preparations to *hold the position*, which really means a good deal to the side that holds it the longest. We remember Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro and Tullahoma. As for Chickamauga, the victory may have been "complete," but the enemy staid in disagreeable proximity. This is what we do not like, nor would "any other man."

Our friend Joseph E., sometimes called Johnston, is coming up on the flank, and may "turn the position," but as the Yankees are reinforcing we very much fear they will give us some trouble before we get them out of Tennessee. Bragg is a team, however, and though Polk and lesser lights may have been shelved, we have much to hope for when the "tug of war" comes.

The presence of the President before Chattanooga, should not only inspire the soldiers with new zeal for conquest and noble achievements, but his frienly offices should teach General officers good manners, and his worthy example ought to induce the most slugglish to get up before 9½ on the morning of a great battle. We hope for better things in North Georgia.

At Charleston "heavy firing" continues, but we are reliably assured that "nobody is hurt," and though our firing at the working parties of the enemy does them no harm, it affords us an excellent opportunity for practice. Charleston will hold out, and so will the Gulf stream, and we very much hope that both will maintain their vigor. The Yankees have despaired of taking the city and hence have gone to experimenting on sand bank fortifications. They say they work hard. Well let them work, they are none too good to do it.

In Viginia we have nothing to report but a foot race between Lee and Meade. Meade has put out for Washington, the bosom of Abraham, and Lee is in chase. Lee may miss the hare but he will get some good forage in Pennsylvania, and so we are content to see him go. Bully for Lee! Bully for the chase! When you get an adversary to running you have him whipped. No more on to Richmond this Winter.

On our Eastern border all is quiet. No advance expected, in fact nobody to advance. On the West we are not so certain, but if the Yankees will only wait a few weeks we are sure they will never attempt to come down through the North Carolina mountains. We tried that once and got "stuck"—in the mud. No army can move through that country in Winter.

Upon the whole the "situation" is not so bad as it might be. In fact we hope that peace will come by Spring. May, they tell us, is the great wooing month, when, we trust, all nations will shake hands and have a grand jubilee.

The chances of a battle between Lee and Meade lessons with the shortness of the October days, and we can promise ourselves but little outside of skirmishing, raids, &c., in Virginia for the remainder of the season. Meade has cut out, and though he may have been followed he has not been caught; and while he goes on to watch Washington, Lee has only to drop back and watch Richmond. And there in the mud, snow and ice the long Winter months are likely to be passed. One army wasting away before Richmond, the other before Washington; and this is war. How and where it is to end no one knows; of one thing, however, we feel assured, there will be no decisive conflict between the armies of Northern Virginia and of the Potomac before Spring. The Fall campaign is over. We must wait, however, for something to turn up.

Major J. N. Whitford has been commissioned a Lieut. Colonel, to take rank from the 21st of July.—Col. W. has seven companies and will probably raise a regiment. He is a gallant officer and has good material under his command.

RELIGIOUS.—The next session of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church will be held in Greensboro', commencing on Wednesday the 2d of December next. Bishop Pierce will preside.

The Convention of the Baptist Church of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh on the 26th of this month.

We learn from a Raleigh friend that the Grand Jury presented several persons connected with the mob on the *State Journal* office. If Crane, the foreman of the *Progress* office, has been presented, we shall, when the case comes up ascertain how much truth there was in Pennington's denial that he was concerned in the mob. Crane got into the *Progress* office by a fraud at which the editor of the *Progress* connived. Crane was detailed from the army by Ritchie & Dannavant, of Richmond, to work on State Printing, and induced by a higher salary or some other reason, left them and got the position he now holds in the *Progress* office. R. & D. wrote to us in Raleigh about the matter, and we communicated the contents of the letter to Pennington, who replied that he had a right to keep Crane, and did keep him up to the time of the mob and after the mob, when he knew he was an active participator in it.—*Petersburg Register.*

There is no limit to the malice of the demented, besotted creature that presides over the *Register*. "Crane got into the *Progress* office by a fraud at which the Editor of the *Progress* connived" A blacker or more deliberate falsehood never proceeded from the lips of man.

When we revived the *Progress*, last November, we found Mr. Crane in the *Standard* office, and finding great difficulty in procuring hands, (those we had in Newbern all being in the army,) we made application at the *Standard* office for a hand to assist us for a few days, until we could get some. Rev. W. E. Pell, then superintending the business of the *Standard* office, kindly consented for Mr. Crane to assist on the *Progress* until we could get help. Under these circumstances Mr. Crane came to the office. We had never seen him before, we did not know where he came from, nor did we care. We found him to be gentlemanly in his deportment and an excellent workman, and by putting another man in his place at the *Standard* office, with the consent of Mr. Pell and the Editor of the *Standard*, Mr. Crane took a permanent position in our office. We afterwards found that he came here from Richmond to work in the *Standard* office, and so sensitive was he on the matter of obligation that he refused to leave the *Standard* office without the consent of Mr. Pell.

Thus it was that Mr. Crane got into the *Progress* office, and we did not know until some months after that he had ever been in the service of Ritchie & Dunnavant. During the Winter and Spring, however, these gentlemen wrote to Mr. Crane, to us, and probably to others, concerning Mr. Crane; and when we approached that gentleman on the subject he assured us that he had never been in the army, that he was simply temporally relieved from duty in the Home Gaurd at Richmond on account of being employed on the State Printing, and that those gentlemen had no authority over him. We told him that if he was a *detailed* soldier they could certainly command his services, and according to our recollection, we wrote to Messrs Ritchie & Dunnavant, that if they had had Crane detailed from the army, and he had left their service without permission, he was a deserter, and they could have him arrested, as such, and returned. To this we got no reply, and Crane received no further annoyance. The fact is Ritchie & Dunnavant, like ourself, were hard up for hands, and they tried to force this man to drag his family back to a place that he had fled from to keep them from starving. Mr. Crane did not want to return to Richmond, and we told him that if he had not been regularly detailed from the Confederate States Army he had a perfect right to stay where he was, for we knew that printers were exempted on the face of the Conscript Bill, on account of their employment, and hence did not occupy the position of men detailed for government work.

So the charge of fraud which the *Register* makes against Mr. Crane and ourself, is an infamous falsehood, and known to be such when penned.

This is not the first time that this pensioner upon "rich kin" has assailed our integrity, but his slanders fall harmless to the ground. It is well known that we attend to our own business, that we generally meet all our obligations promptly, and that we have no grog bills and butcher bills unpaid. Here, at the Capitol of our native State, by hard labor, a decent regard for the rights of others and an unwavering devotion to the land that bore us, we have prospered far beyond our most sanguine anticipations; while the Editor of the *Register*, with superior advantages and strong influences to back him, run down so low that a "change of base" was necessary to insure his bread and butter. He went down while we have gone up. That is the whole secret of his hatred towards us.

But we have dignified him by a longer notice than we had intended. We felt it to be our duty to refute his calumnies and we have done so. But very few persons read his paper in this city or State, (they did not do it when he was here and they will certainly not do it now,) and we shall endeavor not to offend public decency by overhauling his putrid carcass again.

Gov. Vance's Unionism.

Even the Yankees are beginning to realize that, so far from North Carolina being ready to return to the Union, she is more determined in her resistance than any of the States of the Confederacy. This thing is not only understood in the North, but the people of Europe are not deceived as to our sentiments and feelings. As North Carolina was the last to leave the old Union so will she be the last to desert the new Confederacy. Come what will she will be ever true to her plighted faith.

We copy the following as we find it in a late number of the New York *Times*:

GOV. VANCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the London Herald.]

The Federal organs in this country have for some time past been active in circulating the report that North Carolina is disgusted with secession, and that Gov. Vance is desirous of reunion. The *Index* gives the following substantial denial to the rumor:

"We have before us a letter from Gov. Vance to the agent of North Carolina in this country, dated 'Raleigh, July 10, 1863,' and from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

"The resources of our State and the Confederacy have developed in such a degree that we have every assurance of being able to clothe our troops with our own goods, and our vast amount of captures have given us an abundance of arms. The fall of Vicksburg, though creating some despondency, has not discouraged us. On the whole, our prospects are better than they were this time last year. Our people are adapting themselves to a state of war, our resources are developing wonderfully, our army is becoming veteran and invincible, and our crop prospects, with the harvest already in, almost exceed belief."

PERSONAL.—We learn that Hon. Mr. Conrad, M. C. from Louisiana, was in the city a day or two ago. Gen. Pillow passed through the city on his way to the South yesterday to [illegible]

EX-GOV. MOREHEAD'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis,

President of the Confederate States of America:

The motive which prompts this address is the apology offered for the liberty I have taken. I desire to engage the attention of my countrymen, and through the use of your honored name I hope to do it. The noble army of liberty of which you are the chief, has sprung into existence as if by magic, and their deeds of valor and heroism rival the most brilliant feats of arms that history has recorded.

The young Republic, at the head of which you are placed, came into existence without an army, without a navy, without arms and munitions of war, without money or financial organization of foreign credit, and forthwith had to encounter, on many a bloody field, the power of one of the greatest nations of the earth, and whose preparations for war were complete, and to which we had so largely contributed.

That young Republic, now in the third year of its existence, has in the field armies, well equipped, which never fail to prove victorious over the "best armies on the face of the planet," when they can meet them on terms bordering on equality. It has arms and munitions of war in abundance. Its little navy is the terror of the enemy's commercial marine and insurance companies. It has a well organized Government, where life, liberty and property are duly protected, and its financial operations, by which all this has been effected, as yet have scarcely been felt by its citizens; and the only thing needed to insure our independence, is to place the credit of the Republic as high in the estimation of the people as its valor has been placed. Can this be done? Unquestionably. It would be a reflection on the patriots at home to believe that they will not achieve the former as nobly as the patriots in the army have achieved the latter.

And it is to this subject I wish to draw the attention of my fellow-citizens.

Congress must stop the running of the blockade unless for the benefit of the Government, and permit no importations, unless it may be of articles of prime necessity, which cannot be produced in our own country, and for the importation of which a permit shall be granted by the Government upon such terms as may be imposed.

Congress must cease to discredit any issues of Confederate notes by its legislation, and put them all on an equality, regardless of the dates of their issue; it must place its issues upon an equality (at least with its own people) with any currency whatever, whether matalic or otherwise. It must stop the export of gold, and treat every dollar of its own issue as of value equal to any dollar in existence.

To effect so desirable an object, it may be said, is impossible, while the Confederate currency is so redundant. Then reduce that redundancy. Can this be done? I think it can be effected, and that quickly, if our people will take it in hand. And this brings me to the subject matter to which I wish to direct the attention of the Government, Congress and the people of the Confederate States.

Let four thousand shares of stock, of one hundred thousand dollars each be subscribed, to be paid into the Treasury, in Confederate Treasury Notes, when the whole stock is subscribed, and the subscription not to be obligatory unless the whole is subscribed; but any subscriber may pay in any portion of his subscription at his pleasure.

Let Congress authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Confederate Bonds to the amount of four hundred millions of dollars in payment of said subscriptions, to bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and to be free from all taxation whatever. I will give the form of a subscription list which will indictate the character of the subscription and the legislation that may become necessary, viz:

We, the subscribers, hereunto bind ourselves to pay to the Confederate Government the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for each share of stock by us subscribed, as soon as four thousand shares shall be subscribed by individuals, companies or bodies corporate or politic; which subscription shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, and by him duly made known by proclamation as soon as the four thousand shares are subscribed: Provided that Congress shall authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds (coupon or registered, at the option of the subscribers) bearing interest at the rate of 6 per ct. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal payable 30 years after date, which bonds shall be free from all taxation whatever by the Confederate or State Government, or any other authority, and shall be delivered in payment at par to subscribers (and subscribers only) upon the payment of their subscriptions in Confederate currency of any issue, (or any other currency the Treasury Department may accept,) and shall be in sums of one thousand dollars, five hundred dollars two hundred dollars and one hundred dollars each, as subscribers may prefer, and the interest accruing on said bonds shall be subject to no taxation whatever until one year after the same may be due and payable, and shall then be taxed as other moneys.

Provided further, that no subscription shall be obligatory on the subscriber unless the whole four thousand shares shall be subscribed; but any subscriber may at any time pay into the Confederate Treasury all or any part of his subscription, and receive bonds to the amount thus paid and shall not be held bound to pay the balance of his subscription, unless the whole four thousand shares are subscribed; the subscriptions to be paid in instalments as the Secretary of the Treasury may require.

Good reasons exist why the subscription should be in shares, and none but subscribers be entitled to receive the bonds. To assign these reasons will go too much into detail; but they will be readily suggested to those who think on the subject.

Can these subscriptions be obtained? I do not doubt it. Let every individual able to subscribe one or more shares do so; let companies combine to take a share, and the more persons forming the company the better; let every person who can spare one hundred dollars unite in some company so that all may avail themselves of this non-tax paying investment, and render services to their country, by aiding to improve her currency and strengthen her credit. Let every incorporated company, city, town, hamlet, village, railroad and bank, take shares to the full extent of their credit. If they have the funds ready, so much the better; if not, let them borrow and loan to the Government, receiving in return the same interest they have to pay out. In other words, they have loaned their country their credit to the extent of their subscription.

But to those bodies corporate or politic, whose bonds will command a premium, what an opportunity for speculation, if the sordid principle of gain must be substituted for patriotism!

Take the city of Richmond or Columbia, for instance. Say their bonds are at one hundred per cent. premium, or one hundred dollars will command in the market two hundred dollars of Confederate currency. Let either of those cities subscribe one hundred of those shares, ten millions of dollars. The sale of five millions of her bonds will raise the Confederate currency to pay for the ten millions of Confederate bonds. She will receive annually on the bonds six hundred thousand dollars of interest, and pay out three hundred thousand dollars, leaving three hundred thousand dollars as a sinking fund, which will extinguish the debt in some twelve years.

Let the whole income of six hundred thousand dollars, after the debt is paid off, be compounded for the balance of the thirty years the bonds have to run, and that city will have between twenty and thirty millions of dollars, principal and interest, raised upon the loan of her credit to her country upon five millions.

[illegible] mium; should they pursue the same course, similar results will ensue. But can we doubt, should such results not ensue, that every State of the Confederacy stands ready to subscribe to those shares, and loan to the General Government their credit to any amount necessary to close the subscription? This being done, and the money, or a large portion of it paid in, the volume of currency will be greatly reduced, money will rise in value, property will fall in price, and the war will be carried on at one-half or one-fourth of its present cost. Then will a Confederate dollar equal a gold dollar, when the latter shall not be allowed to run the blockade.

To bring about a consummation of this desirable state of things, let us begin, begin now—delay not a moment. Let the people in their primary meetings, corporations in the meetings of their Directors, Legislators in the Halls of Legislation, signify to you, through the Secretary of the Treasury, the amounts each and all are willing to subscribe, before Congress shall meet, and I feel assured that you will with pleasure, lay this application of your fellow citizens before that honorable body and ask the legislation necessary to effect the object.

Should this scheme be consummated, what a sublime spectacle to behold! The ground swell of the people, the upheaval of the masses, rising in their might and tendering unasked to their country four hundred millions dollars. Let the affrighted, degraded North stand aghast and tremble—that North which has enslaved itself that we might not be free. Let Europe look on with amazement and wonder—that Europe within whose confines no nation, great or small, has yet been found with soul expansive enough to recognize the existence of such a people.—But what care we? Our trust is in the justice of our cause, in the strength of our own right arm, and in the protection of that Holy Being who controls the destinies of nations. With such a reliance as this, we are now a free and independent, and ere long, I hope will be a happy people.

With distinguished consideration, your obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Sept. 5, 1863.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The following items are from the *Examiner* of Thursday:

THE WAR IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

We have no authentic intelligence of military operations in Northern Virginia, and but few reports. The hostile armies have receded from all points with which we have railroad communication, and consequently news reaches us more tardily than heretofore.

Hill is said to be in Meade's rear, and a report prevailed yesterday evening that Ewell had reached Manasses Junction, and there captured the principal depots of the enemy's commissary and quartermaster stores.

A cavalry fight is reported to have taken place at Warrenton on Monday, in which we beat the enemy and took seven hundred prisoners.

There is also a report that we have captured three railroad trains beyond the Rappahannock.

Ninety of our men, wounded in the recent cavalry fights near Culpeper Court House, were brought to this city yesterday morning.

As yet, there seems to have been no infantry fighting, though the cavalry, fighting mostly with horse artillery, have been pretty considerably engaged.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT AT WARRENTON.

A letter has been received from an officer of high rank in General Lee's army, giving some details of the cavalry fight at Warrenton on Monday. Our cavalry, we are glad to learn, behaved very handsomely, actually charging upon the enemy repeatedly.—We took seven-hundred prisoners, with their horses and accrutements. The letter does not mention the loss of either side in killed and wounded.

This is, in several respects, a most important victory. Its moral effect upon the retreating foe must be considerable, and whilst the loss of seven hundred horses is a serious disaster to them, it is a most timely and valuable accession to us. The horses are much more valuable to us and much more needed than the prisoners.

From the same letter to which we are indebted for the above information, we learn that General Lee has, from day to day, endeavoured to bring Meade to a general engagement, but that the latter shrinks away on every occasion and avoids the conflict.

THE SIZE OF MEADE'S ARMY.

Citizens of Culpeper say that Meade, during his occupation of that place, issued daily one hundred thousand rations. From this it would appear that he has an immense multitude of men, but the material is bad. He has men, not soldiers; fellows who, though possessing much stomach for rations, have little for fighting. This is proved conclusively by the flight of Meade before our forces. If he felt he could have relied upon two-thirds of his troops he would scarcely have permitted himself to be chased forty miles without once showing fight.

THE GAMBLERS IN RICHMOND.

Says the *Examiner*:

Although the streets of Richmond swarm with gamblers, and there are enough of the sleek and fashionable gentry to make one or two regiments, the Legislature of Virginia pauses to pass a law repressing the vice! It is the gambler's money and influence that impedes the end of justice. If it were not for this, how soon should we see such a law enacted. Most of those who lent themselves to opposing the bill are known to be the most constant *habitues* of these establishments. No longer than a few days ago one of these old gentlemen, who, in the debate in the Senate, affected the most complete ignorance of the game, was seated in the "House of Lords," with a large pile of "chips" in front of him, betting and watching every turn of the dealer with as steadfast a gaze as a cat would a mouse. Yet he knew nothing of gambling! The truth is—and it had as well been told—our legislative bodies find these dens places of too pleasant resort to break them up, and gambling is carried on under the very noses of our legislators and police. The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* well remarks of the shameless way in which this vice is tolerated here:

"The atmosphere of the city—the moral atmosphere—is favourable to every development of wickedness. Among the better class of the community there is a feverish haste to get rich, a morbid desire after immoderate gains, which is at war as well with patriotism as with virtue. Leaving the marts of trade crowded by the Jews, extortioners, blockade-runners, *et it omne genus*, and looking at the swarming population of the streets, we find the capital overrun with adventurers of every description. Hells abound in the principle thoroughfares; courtrzans, flaunting in silks and satins, jostle the pure-minded, plainly-dressed woman as she walks along. As for the gamblers, they are legion. It is inconceivable how the mass of this bad element of the population escape the conscription. The diamond-studded, easy, pleasant proprietor of a first-class faro-bank, no doubt, buys a substitute not only for himself but for his principal dealer; but there are hundreds of flashily-dressed, swaggering fellows to be seen every day in groups on the corners who ought to, be in the army, and who have not contributed in any way to carry on the war. The persons of these men are well known, their occupation is well known, and yet they are permitted to infest the town. They buy at fabulous prices the best of everything in the markets, and thus largely contribute to swell the prices of provisions above the reach of honest people. If luck runs against them, they are ready for any desperate enterprise, and the insecurity of the streets at night is undoubtedly due to their presence here. This is not a [illegible] but it

PRICES.—Think of it and weep! Butter $4 per pound, bacon $3 per pound, lard $3 per pound, [illegible] blue beef 75 cents to $1 per pound, meal $4 50 per bushel, flour $35 and $40 per hundred pounds, molasses $10 per gallon, sweet potatoes $8 to $12 per bushel, wood $40 to $50 per cord, house rent the highest possible turn of the screw, and everything else in proportion. What are housekeepers going to do this winter?—*Atlanta Register.*

ELECTION NOTICES.

WITHDRAWN.

SOON AFTER CAPT. JOSEPH J. DAVIS' NOMINATION for Congress by his friends, and before he could be communicated with on the subject, the battle of Gettysburg was fought, in which he became a prisoner. He is now in the enemy's hands. His name was kept before the people in the hope of his early exchange. This hope has been deferred by the recent angry correspondence between the Commissioners of Exchange. Capt. Davis' friends, after consultation, have concluded that it would be unjust to him longer to continue him in the field, since his defeat would, under the circumstances, be a mortifying wrong, and his election might give the enemy a pretext to detain him as a political prisoner. He is, therefore, no longer a candidate.

The above conclusion was announced at Franklin Superior Court by W. R. Barbam, Esq., at the request of

Oct 17-2t CAPT. DAVIS' FRIENDS.

Papers copying the former notice will discontinue it and publish the above twice and send separate bills to the Progress office.

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina—MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress of the Confederate States. If elected, fellow-citizens, I shall, without hesitation, favor the early repeal of certain laws passed by your present Congress. The conscription law I regard as unconstitutional and in its operations oppressive to many of the best men in the South. The tithing law is evidently of doubtful policy, onerous and oppressive to the people at large, and must result in a heavy loss to the Government. Much that may be collected from the people by the tithing men must decay and be lost to the Government before it can be used to the interest of either the people contributing their productions or the government receiving them, in which event the people must be called upon a second time to supply the loss of the first tenth. The early repeal of the conscription and tithing laws I favor from a deep sense of duty to what I conceive to be for the best interest of the country.

I am in favor of the passage of a law paying the private soldier one dollar per day or thirty dollars per month while in the service of the government. The necessity for the passage of such a law you cannot fail to see, this day of high and extravagant prices asked for everything in the way of econimcal living.

I am in favor of a speedy termination of the war between the North and the South, on terms just and equitable to all the rights, honor and dignity of the Southern people—a war which is laying waste millions upon millions of property, and bringing poverty in its stead to the doors of thousands of helpless widows and orphans, a war which has and is offering up thousands of the noblest sons of the South to melt away in blood and carnage in an unGodly strife. I am for peace.

I am, very truly, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Bertie County, Sept. 24, 1863. [Oct 15-td

The Citizens of Pitt County recommend the Voters of the 2d Congressional District as a Candidate for Congress at the next election, **Major EDWARD C. YELLOWLEY,** of the 8th Reg't of North Carolina Troops. VOTERS OF THE 2D CONG. DIST.

Oct 10-6t*

We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, as a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-td

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We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Greene and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November.

Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday 4th of November. Sept 8-td

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We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

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We are authorized to say that Col. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt County, and of 4th N. C. Troops, has consented, at the solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir.

Sept 29-td*

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS.

Sept 29-td

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-td

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We are authorized to say that THOMAS J. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

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We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held on November next. Aug 8-td

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MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 15th, 1863, Miss JENNIE V., daughter of J. B. Debnam, to J. S. DAVIS, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Prout. All of Granville co. May they be happy. [con.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPPER WANTED.

$1 A POUND WILL BE PAID FOR OLD COPPER by SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 17-10t*

DR. STUART WHITE

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE people of Raleigh and the vicinity. Office at his father's residence, on Fayetteville street.

Oct 17-1w

STOLEN

OR TAKEN THROUGH MISTAKE BY SOME PERson from the Dept House in Kinston, N. C., Sept 3d, a small Brown Trunk, with a card on it marked M. E. Whitford, Franklinton N. C., containing Ladies apparel; calico dresses and underclothing, &c., which is marked with the name of the owner. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return it to the owner's address. MAJ. J. N. WHITFORD, Kinston, N. C.

Oct 17-5t*

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, October 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

I. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ACT OF THE General Assembly, passed July 7th, 1863, was intended to apply to the militia [illegible] organised, and not to the organization [illegible]

II. The [illegible] of the Militia Officers are suspended only while members of the Home Guard organization and doing duty in it. When [illegible] on duty, they may be required by the [illegible] their Regiments to assist them in the ex[illegible] from this office.

III. The officers and men of the Guard for Home Defence will be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and the General Regulations [illegible] Confederate States Army, when called out by orders from this office, either for drill or for special or general service.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct 17-1w

All daily papers in the State will copy one week, and [illegible]